

DEAD MAN QUOTED
IN THE HYDE AFFIDAVIT

Prosecutors' Aids Learn That Daniel Reeves, Named by Tilden, Expired Last October.

MAY ASK FOR INDICTMENT

Fifty-one of the Persons Mentioned in Plea for Change of Venue Deny That They Made Statements.

Fifty-one out of the 137 persons who were quoted in the affidavit of Israel Tilden as having expressed an opinion on the guilt of Charles Hiram Hyde, former city chamberlain, under indictment for bribery, told District Attorney Whitman's investigators yesterday that they never discussed Hyde with Tilden, and, furthermore, that they had no reason to think Hyde was guilty. Anyway, they wouldn't have gone on record if they thought so, they said.

Tilden's affidavit, which was designed to show that public sentiment was so inflamed against Hyde that it would be impossible for him to get a fair trial in New York or Brooklyn, contained the name of Daniel Reeves, a grocer, of No. 734 Amsterdam avenue, who was quoted as saying, "Hyde is a crook." Investigators for the District Attorney called at the grocery store yesterday and learned that Daniel Reeves died last October, and that no person of that name was connected with the business.

John R. C. Desmond, an undertaker at No. 275 West 145th street, was down on Tilden's list as having said: "Hyde had no business to put the people's money in rotten banks. He knew they weren't safe." At the undertaking shop yesterday it was discovered that Mr. Desmond was married a month ago and was on his honeymoon at the time Tilden is supposed to have questioned him.

Not one person acknowledged yesterday that he had committed homicide to any person on the subject of Hyde. One man recalled a young man coming to his place and discussing the affairs of the Northern Bank, but that was all. A significant feature of the District Attorney's discoveries yesterday was that nearly all of the persons whose names appeared in Tilden's affidavits lived within ten or fifteen blocks of the Northern Bank, which figures in the evidence against Hyde.

"Attended to It Personally."

John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Hyde in the motion for change of venue, said yesterday that it was not in his province to discuss Hyde's affairs in the newspapers.

"I presume that Hyde attended to the matter of the affidavit personally," said Mr. Stanchfield when asked if he had suggested such a method in support of a motion for change of venue. He added that he believed Tilden would be able to substantiate his affidavits. Mr. Stanchfield, in all probability, will not appear as counsel for Hyde when his case comes to trial. James W. Osborne is the attorney for Hyde.

Mr. Tilden declined to make any statement.

Two scores or more of names will have to be looked up before the District Attorney's investigations will be completed. John K. Clark, Assistant District Attorney, who has the matter in charge, said that the findings would not be submitted to a grand jury until after the arguments for change of venue were made. If there is any evidence that perjury was committed, he said, the prosecutor will ask for indictments.

In the motion for change of venue it was alleged that Hyde "stood convicted" and that his doom had been sounded before the first talesman could be drawn.

Justice Ford, in Part II of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, has extended the time for the filing of answering affidavits by District Attorney Whitman to January 5. A motion for a special panel of talesmen will be filed next Tuesday. If the change of venue is denied, Hyde's case probably will not come to trial before January 9.

Carroll Williams, who is credited with saying that Hyde would "get his," made a deposition yesterday in which he said: "I reside at Peekskill, N. Y., and am not a picture dealer at No. 487 West 145th street. I don't know Israel Tilden, nor am I aware of having spoken to him. I later expressed my opinion of the guilt or innocence of Charles H. Hyde to him or to anybody else."

Denies Calling Hyde "a Crook."

George Carroll, a plumber, of No. 316 West 145th street, was reported by Tilden as saying: "Hyde is a crook." Mr. Carroll positively denied ever having made such a statement.

John A. Schellings, drug store manager at No. 1590 Amsterdam avenue, was down for this opinion: "They are too partial to such men as Hyde." Mr. Schellings told the investigators that he never uttered such words in his life.

Herman Scharf, a plumber at No. 259 Eighth avenue, declared he never said "Hyde ought to be railroaded." Walter A. Shaw, a piano dealer at No. 2183 Seventh avenue, according to Tilden's affidavit, said: "People take their hats off to fellows like Hyde." Mr. Shaw says he did not make any statement about Hyde to Tilden or anybody else.

"Hyde ran away to escape the music. He is a great man," was attributed by Tilden to a Mr. Scully, a candy dealer at No. 2120 Seventh avenue. Mr. Scully could hardly find words to express his denial of the expression, but he declined to make affidavit for the District Attorney, saying he had no desire to "get mixed up in the affair."

August Eller, a coffee retailer at No. 2347 Third avenue, who was quoted by Tilden as saying it was "Too bad Gaynor appointed Hyde," was glad to make an affidavit to the falsity of that remark.

Mark Smith, a jeweler at No. 2566 Eighth avenue, whose "I would give him the limit" went down against Hyde, was quoted as saying: "I would give him the limit."

DROPS DEAD AT DANCE

Woman Stricken at Home of Justice Moss.

In the midst of the gaiety of a dinner dance given by Miss Florence Moss, daughter of Justice Joseph F. Moss, of the Court of Special Sessions, at her home, at No. 317 East 17th street, last night, Miss Emma Salmon, a member of the household for many years, fell unconscious to the floor and died within a few minutes.

The twenty-five or so young men and women who stopped dancing gathered around Miss Salmon. A hurry call was sent up to Dr. Charles Siefert, who lives in the house, and he immediately came down and examined the stricken woman. He pronounced her dead. Before the doctor had arrived, however, Miss Moss had time to get Father Ludlow, of the Church of the Epiphany, to the house, where he administered the last rites to Miss Salmon while she lay unconscious. Dr. Siefert said that she died of acute indigestion.

TWO BROTHERS DROWN

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Fails to Rescue Younger One.

While trying to save his nine-year-old brother John from drowning in Halsey's Pond, at East Chester, on the outskirts of Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon, Joseph Houlahan, twelve years old, was dragged beneath the surface with him and drowned. The two boys were the sons of Thomas F. Houlahan, city plumber of Mount Vernon, living at No. 614 South Seventh avenue.

Halsey's Pond is near the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, which is now under construction, and just as a work train was passing by the engineer noticed the struggles of the two brothers. The engineer shut off steam, put on the brakes and leaped into the pond. He was too late to save them, but found the bodies and brought them to shore. Coroner Schonkut, of The Bronx, ordered the bodies removed to undertaking rooms in Mount Vernon.

FOR SCIENTIFIC MARRIAGE

W. M. Hays Has Plan to Improve Racial Efficiency.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The classification of all the peoples of the world in a great international census, giving each person a number in a single world series, to the end that the human race may be improved by scientific marriage, was advocated yesterday by Willett M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the American Breeders' Association.

As a means of improving the heredity of the human family, Mr. Hays proposed a classification of all human beings, both as to mental aptitude and genetic efficiency. Based on such knowledge as this census would give, he said, a "racial religion" would be developed, requiring the genetically efficient to produce families larger than the average and those less efficient to produce families smaller.

The world numbers, Mr. Hays said, would serve to join genealogies into one numerical system, so that all relationships would be traced. Each person would have a number or percentage that could be averaged, so as to give the genetic or family value.

"Modern science and charity work against the law of the survival of the fittest," he said, "by keeping alive many persons who inherit weaknesses, such as feeble-mindedness or insanity. By paying attention to genetic efficiency a race may make itself stronger for the economic contests among the races of the world."

"The proposed plan would somewhat divide people into classes, but the classification would be beneficial, because it would be based on racial efficiency. The wholesome consideration of genetic facts will lead to less of divorce, greater temperance and better morals. Raising the average efficiency of the human race probably would also increase the number of geniuses and leaders."

LAUTERBACH IN HOSPITAL

Serious Injury to Kneecap Confines Lawyer to Mount Sinai.

After more than a week spent at the Mount Sinai Hospital, where he had been following a fall from a Broadway car, Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer, was found by the attending surgeons yesterday to be suffering from water under the kneecap.

The accident to Mr. Lauterbach occurred a week ago last Wednesday. He was hurrying to take a Broadway car near City Hall, and as he made a leap for the rear step he fell, landing heavily upon his right knee. He was put into an automobile and rushed to the hospital, where he was put in a private room and attended by several surgeons. An X-ray machine used yesterday disclosed the presence of the water.

Since his confinement in the hospital Mr. Lauterbach has been visited by friends and members of his family. The surgeons plan to place the injured knee in a plaster cast to-day, and it was said last night that he would be removed from the hospital to his home in a few days.

HALIFAX HOTEL IN FLAMES

Bluejackets from the Niobe, Incased in Ice, Fought Fire.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 29.—The King Edward Hotel, one of the largest hostleries in the city, was destroyed to-night by a fire which was blown into unusual intensity by a forty-mile gale. Two hundred bluejackets from the Canadian cruiser Niobe assisted the combined Halifax and Dartmouth fire departments, and it was their efforts which were largely successful in confining the flames to the hotel. The 150 guests of the hotel escaped in safety, but were forced to abandon their belongings. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

Firemen and sailors worked with nipped hands and bodies incased in ice.

MINUS 42 DEGREES IN CANADA

Winipeg, Dec. 29.—With the thermometer registering 42 degrees below zero at Prince Albert, Sask., and 38 and 42 at a number of other places, Western Canada to-day is in the grip of a cold wave. Colder weather yet is the forecast.

Omaha, Dec. 29.—A cold wave struck Nebraska to-day, 15 degrees below zero being recorded. It is traveling East.

PACKERS' POOL EXISTED,
WITNESS TESTIFIES

Was Known as "Postoffice Box No. 247," and Met Weekly to Fix Price of Beef.

TOLD MEMBERS BY LETTERS

Concealed Their Identity to Avoid Publicity—The "Trust" Geographically Divided the Country Into 5 Sections.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Direct evidence that a packers' pool was in existence from 1893 to 1896, and that it, after suspending operations two years, resumed control of the country's fresh meat business, to-day was given in the packers' trial by Henry Veeder, who admitted that he acted as secretary of the organization.

It was the first positive testimony offered regarding the existence of the old pool, which, it is said, met under the name of "Postoffice Box No. 247" every Tuesday afternoon on the sixth floor of the Counselman Building, Chicago, to fix the price of fresh beef, agree on the price to be paid for cattle and allot among its members the amount of meat to be shipped into the different centres of distribution.

Henry Veeder, who is a son of Albert H. Veeder, the attorney for the packers, followed his father on the stand as the second witness called by the government. His story of the inside workings of the old packers' pool was not half finished when court adjourned. He admitted many of the material allegations made by counsel for the government in their opening address to the jury.

Between 1893 and 1896, the pool members were Armour & Co., Armour Packing Company, Cudahy & Co., G. H. Hammond & Co., St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, Morris & Co. and Swift & Co., according to Henry Veeder. In 1898, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger entered the combination, the witness said.

Business Divided on Percentage Basis. He described the meeting held every Tuesday, at which, he said, reports of the last week's business of the members were received, and the allotment of the next week's business was divided on a percentage basis.

The witness said the country was geographically divided into five sections, each known by a letter of the alphabet, and that each of the members of the alleged pool was similarly designated to prevent publicity.

He testified that a record was kept of the amount of meat shipped to the different branch houses, and weekly statements were sent to members showing the cost, average price received and the margin of profit on fresh beef in the different cities.

The witness gave a minute description of the intricate system used by the alleged pool in keeping its accounts and transacting its business.

Attorneys for the defendants made an unsuccessful effort to prevent the witness from answering questions regarding the inside workings of the packers' pool, but Judge Carpenter overruled every objection and directed the government to proceed with the presentation of its case.

After four days on the stand the examination of Albert H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co., the first witness called by the government, was concluded and he was excused.

Although practically all the facts he testified to referred to business transacted by the packers prior to 1907, a period not covered by the indictment against the defendant packers, the government considers him a valuable witness.

The younger Veeder described the geographical division of the country used by the packers as follows:

Territory A—All east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River, except Illinois.

Territory B—All south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi River, except West Virginia.

Territory C—Chicago.

Territory D—St. Louis and all of Illinois except Cook County and all of Iowa except Council Bluffs.

He said this division had been in existence ever since he knew anything about the packing business.

Mr. Veeder said Colorado was known as Territory E. Other sections of the country were not included in the alphabetical list.

The attention of the witness was drawn by Special Counsel Butler to meetings of the old packers' pool, held on Tuesday afternoons, at which, it is alleged, prices of fresh meat and the price to be paid for cattle were agreed upon.

Counsel for the defendants vigorously objected to the witness answering, but were overruled by Judge Carpenter, who allowed the government to proceed along this line with the understanding that a connection would be shown between the old pool and the later combination.

In reply to questions the witness said:

Representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., G. H. Hammond & Co., Cudahy & Co. and others met in the Counselman Building about every week between 1893 and 1896.

Members Identified by Letters.

The companies at these meetings were identified by letters. Armour & Co. was known as A; Armour Packing Company as B; Cudahy & Co. as C; G. H. Hammond & Co. as D; St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company as E; Morris & Co. as F and Swift & Co. as G.

In 1898 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger joined the meeting and were designated by the letter H and Swift & Co. became known under the letter I.

Review of Sports
for Dying Year

Will be one of the many features in

To-morrow's Tribune

Baseball, football, track and field athletics, boxing, yachting, golf and lawn tennis will be covered.

AUTO VICTIM CONSCIOUS
WITH A BROKEN NECK

Roosevelt Hospital Surgeons Call Case of Lad in Their Care Extraordinary.

ABLE TO DESCRIBE ACCIDENT

Expected After Operation at Midnight to Learn the Ratio of His Chances for Recovery.

With his neck broken, Edward Cox, a young clerk, is lying in Roosevelt Hospital in a conscious condition. The doctors at the institution regard the case as extraordinary. The young man was hurt last night in an automobile accident on Broadway. One of the wheels of a big machine rolled over his head.

Cox, who is seventeen years old and lives at No. 142 East 15th street, was going from the New York Theatre to the Hotel Astor last evening just as the rush hour, with its medley of automobiles, streetcars and pedestrians, was at its crescendo. At this point Seventh avenue and Broadway, side by side, make the distance from curb to curb wider than on other streets, and one has to look sharp to get across, even with the help of the big traffic policemen.

The lad saw an automobile bowling along toward him and dodged it, stepping back to avoid another automobile, going in an opposite direction. He thought he saw his chance to gain the sidewalk, ran, and tripped across a rope by which the first automobile that he saw was towing another. As he fell, a wheel of the dead car rolled over his head. Daniel Morley, of No. 556 Eighth avenue, the chauffeur of the first automobile, felt the jerk on the rope and turned his head in time to see Cox fall. The chauffeur stopped his car and picked up the lad, while a great crowd gathered.

The chauffeur did not lose any time, but promptly cut loose the dead automobile and took Cox in his car to Roosevelt Hospital. On arrival it was thought the clerk had suffered nothing more than severe bruises of the scalp, but a closer examination led the doctors to believe his neck was broken, and they hurried his patient to the X-ray room, where a Roentgen ray photograph confirmed their worst fears.

The strangest part of the case, according to the surgeons, was that the patient did not lose consciousness. He not only told his name and address, but described the accident, and said the chauffeur was in no way to blame, for he (Cox) had not looked to see if there was any rope. There were no arrests.

The technical diagnosis of Cox's injury was anterior dislocation of the fourth cervical vertebra. He had no feeling from his fourth rib down, but was able to move the upper part of his body.

The surgeons considered his condition to be serious, and at midnight it was decided to operate. They said then that not until after this operation would they be able to pronounce the ratio of chances for recovery. Whether or not, if he recovered, Cox would have to wear his head in a cage would depend on what was disclosed by the operation, they said.

DIES AT WALDORF LUNCHEON

Woman Stricken with Heart Disease in Big Dining Room.

While she was taking luncheon in the main dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday Miss Julia Boorum, of Oak Bluffs, Mass., was taken suddenly ill and removed to a private room in the hotel, where she died a few minutes afterward.

Miss Boorum was visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Gresham, who lives at the Stanton apartment house, No. 11 West 91st street. Dr. R. S. Adams worked over her for a few minutes and administered oxygen, but without avail. Coroner Winterbottom said heart disease was the cause of death.

GAS WORKERS WON'T QUIT

General Organizer Says Union Will Not Go Out.

The strike of the gas workers, which has threatened for about a month, will not take place, according to the announcement made by Clavin Wyatt, general organizer, last night, after a meeting of the union at No. 12 St. Mark's Place. Mr. Wyatt stated that between seventy-five and eighty union men who were discharged will be taken back as if they had been merely laid off, and that the companies had promised to exercise no discrimination against union labor in the future.

This was looked upon by the men as a practical recognition of the union, a thing which they had been unable to obtain until the present time. The general organizer added that arrangements had been made whereby future grievances and misunderstandings would be equitably adjusted by a fair tribunal made up of an equal number of employees and representatives of the companies.

The reconciliation was brought about after several conferences at the offices of the National Civic Federation, Marcus M. Marks acting as conciliator between the workers and the Consolidated Gas Company.

Robert E. Livingstone said later that the Consolidated Gas had not agreed to take back the men.

'DEATH CROSSING' TAKES
TWO MORE VICTIMS

Ridgefield Park, N. J., Priest Says People Ought to Tear Up Tracks.

CALL INDIGNATION MEETING

Commuters Hit by Express Going Sixty Miles an Hour Crossing Tracks at Double Station.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 29.—What for years has been known as "Death Crossing" at Ridgefield Park, took two more victims this evening, when the Continental Limited, on the West Shore Railroad, hurled to death Lehman H. Edwards and William H. Sunderland, who lived in that town. They came together from New York on the Susquehanna train due at Ridgefield Park at 5:14 p. m.

The Susquehanna and West Shore tracks run parallel through Ridgefield Park, the station dividing them. The tracks run north and south, with the Susquehanna on the west and the West Shore on the east. As the town all lies on the east side it is necessary for all commuters and other patrons to cross the West Shore tracks. Realizing that the crossing was extremely dangerous, the West Shore officials built a wooden bridge over their tracks in order to escape responsibility for deaths, but children use it as a plaything. Passengers were never known to use it.

Edwards, who was a contractor and builder, and Sunderland, who was an insurance agent, were struck at the north end of the station while taking a short cut. The fact that a southbound train on the Susquehanna road came into the station as the men alighted no doubt prevented them from hearing the Chicago express train on the West Shore road, which was running toward New York about sixty miles an hour.

Edwards was about thirty-eight years old. He leaves a wife and three children. Sunderland was forty-two years old. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The Sunderlands had prepared to move back to New York to-morrow, and this was to have been Sunderland's last night as a commuter.

Father Flanagan, of Ridgefield Park, was among the first to reach the station after the accident.

"In telling where I think this railroad company ought to be almost tempts me to use a harsh word," said Father Flanagan. "Three weeks ago they killed an old man at this crossing. That is, he bled to death after being hurt because a train crew refused to wait to take him to a hospital. When I went to the officials to complain they almost laughed in my face. The people ought to tear up the tracks."

Village Trustee John E. Hoey said: "Two more innocent men, on their way to their wives and children, are hurled to their deaths because of corporation greed. Our people are being slaughtered like dogs by the West Shore road. Nine have been killed in the last few years. We have urged the company to put in an underground passageway and fence in its tracks, but they say the expense of \$10,000 is too much. Look at the families that have been robbed of breadwinners because of their close-fistedness."

It was said an appeal will be made to Governor Wilson at a mass meeting planned. The whole town is in an uproar to-night over the killing.

BRITAIN TO AID WEST INDIES

Commission May Look Into Opening of Canal.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Dec. 29.—As a consequence of the representations made by various marine and mercantile corporations possessing interests in the West Indies, it is probable that the Colonial Office may consent to dispatch a special commission to these islands to investigate and report on their condition, in view of the completion of the Panama Canal.

It is generally agreed that the opening of the canal ought to prove of appreciable benefit to Britain's West Indian possessions, and as this event is now comparatively near, it is contended that the imperial government should at once arrange to assist the administration in the islands in any needful steps for their advancement.

SCORES JOIN MAN HUNT

Hungry Man Grabs Woman's Bag, but Is Caught.

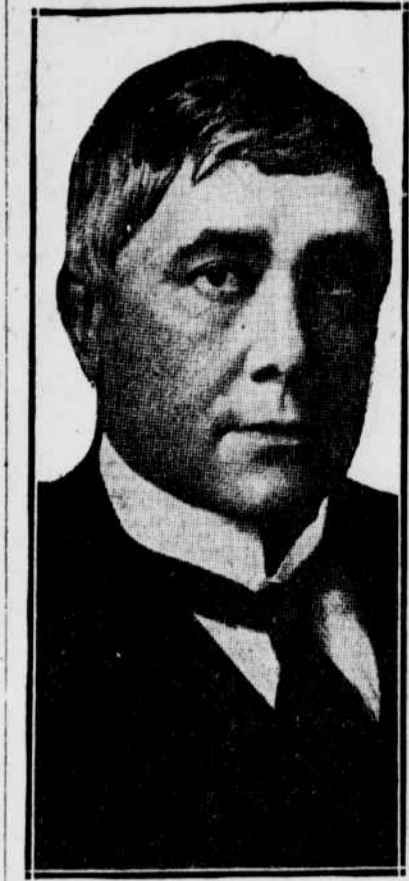
William H. Hudson, who said he had no home and no job, was locked up in the West 30th street police station last evening after an exciting chase of three blocks, in which a woman, whose bag he had snatched, a patrolman and several score of men and boys took a part.

The woman in the case was Mrs. Ada B. Quintard, of No. 128 East 27th street. She was about to ascend the stairs of the elevated structure at Sixth avenue and 28th street, when she said, Hudson snatched her bag from her hand and started across the street toward Broadway.

Mrs. Quintard ran after Hudson, screaming for the police. Patrolman Detmar, of the West 30th street station, heard the noise, saw the running youth and joined in the pursuit. The young man ran across Broadway, through the next block to Fifth avenue and half way across to Madison avenue before the patrolman caught him. He still had the bag in his hand when captured.

Mrs. Quintard went to the police station and recovered her bag, a silver mesh affair, valued at \$65. Hudson then begged the police to give him something to eat, and William Kinney, the doorman, had sandwiches brought in to him. He ate Hudson as ravenously, thanked the doorman and entered his cell.

Eyeglasses Broken? We'll Mend Them. DACTERA, Mad. Ave., near 42d St., 48 W. 12th St., 219 Third Ave.—Adv.



MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

The Belgian poet and playwright, who, in pursuance of a wager, arrived from Europe and got to a hotel in Boston without being recognized.

MAETERLINCK IN BOSTON

Belgian Author Steals Into the Hub Unnoticed.

WINS A WAGER OF \$400

Arrives Undisguised and Is Recognized in a Hotel by a Guest Who Had Seen Him Abroad.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, Dec. 29.—Maurice Maeterlinck, the author of "The Blue Bird" and "The Life of the Bee"—to quote two works widely variant enough to give the scope of his genius—arrived in Boston to-night to attend the performance of Mme. Maeterlinck in "Pelleas and Melisande," an operatic version of another of his works, at the Boston Opera House two weeks hence.

The stay of Maeterlinck in Boston will be made more pleasant by the payment of a little wager he made in Paris last summer with Mr. Russell, director of the Boston Opera House. It amounts to \$400, \$400 in real money—and had to do with M. Maeterlinck's chances of success in getting into America unphotographed and unadvertised.

Maeterlinck arrived in Boston at 8:30 and went to the Westminister Hotel. Mme. Maeterlinck is at the Lenox. After a time Mme. Maeterlinck came to the Westminister and spent the evening with her husband.

M. Maeterlinck would have been permitted to be as exclusive as he pleased had it not been for the fact that he chose to stroll across the Westminister foyer soon after his arrival at that hotel. A guest who had seen the poet, philosopher and playwright abroad recognized him in the tall, athletic, clean shaven man with whom chance had suddenly placed him vis-a-vis.

"Monsieur Maeterlinck, I believe," ventured the latter.

But Monsieur Maeterlinck only smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

The question was repeated in French. M. Maeterlinck smiled, shrugged his shoulders and hurriedly withdrew. The questioner walked across to the register, and, seeing that "Maurice Maeterlinck and secretary" were registered there, then, in revenge, tipped off the newspapers.

M. Maeterlinck began to get angry as requests for interviews began to pour in. A newspaper man bribed a bellboy to go to the Maeterlinck suite with a message. The bellboy came back, frightened and disconcerted.

"Geef! said he; 'never again for me.' An attempt was made to reach M. Maeterlinck over the telephone. The author's secretary, a little bit of a man, who scurried across the corridor as if he were afraid the newspaper man would kidnap him, answered the call.

"Monsieur Maeterlinck is not at home," he said, and hung up the receiver.

Mme. Maeterlinck characterized Boston to-day as "the city of silence and of work." "New York has the most wonderful vitality of all cities," she said. Madame does not believe in man-made law and would have woman absolutely free. On this subject she said: "Woman should be free in all things—free from man's regulations, free from the critical regulations of woman. No one should judge her at all, for who has a right to judge? Woman should love whom she chooses—one man, perhaps, or hundreds. No law should hold her to unhappy life. Divorce, for those who are so unhappy as to need it, is a godsend even more important than marriage itself.

"Tis a waste of time, this foolishness of the ballot. Woman is not made to usurp men's ways. Let her be free in love and in life, but let her be a woman."

'WOULD DIAZIFY THE OFFICE'

Watterson Says Roosevelt's Election Would Also 'Mexicanize Republic.'

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 29.—"If Roosevelt were to be returned to the Presidency he would Diazify the office and Mexicanize the Republic," according to Colonel Henry Watterson, the veteran Southern editor, at a banquet here to-night.

Mr. Watterson declared he did not share in the alarm that Colonel Roosevelt really is a candidate, and expressed the belief that even should a stamped movement for him succeed in the coming National Republican Convention, he would not carry a single state in the Union.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR NEW YEAR'S. Champagne, Still Wines or Grape Juice. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

TAMMANY BUILDING
CODE IS DEFEATED

Amid Wild Disorder, Measure Is Lost by 39 to 34; Absentees, 2; Not Voting, 4; After Two-Hour Fight.

CONNOLLY HEADS REVOLT

Fusionists Will Prepare Code Now—"We Done the Best We Could" Kenneally Says—No Tears in Mayor's Office, Where Trouble Has Been Averted.

Tammany aldermen failed to "put it across." They were defeated yesterday in trying to pass through the board the proposed new building code, which has been attacked on all sides as showing discrimination in favor of the hollow tile business, in which Tammany men are said to be interested. At times there were scenes of the wildest disorder, a dozen or more aldermen trying to talk at once.

The final vote was 34 in favor of the code to 39 against it. It required only forty votes for passage, and the Tammany leaders in the Board of Aldermen thought they had them, as they have controlled the board for two years. Four members did not vote, and two were absent.

Borough President Connolly of Queens and Alderman Dujst, the new Democratic leader in Queens, and Aldermen Drescher and Hoertz, of Brooklyn, all straight Democrats, voted against the code. Aldermen Cole and Fink, Democrats, from Richmond, refused to vote, as did Finnigan, Democrat, of Brooklyn. The Democrats also lost the votes of Aldermen Entholt, of Queens, and Van Nostrand, of Manhattan, who have voted regularly with them for two years, although elected on a Fusion ticket. Aldermen Mulhearn, Finley